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O, Liver-bird, hadst thou remain'd,
 Ne'er had that humble swain complain'd,
 Of slavery's direful woes :
 But thou wert flown,—when on the shore,
 Its deep foundations stain'd with gore,
 The Poictier-turret rose.
 Then blasts of trumpets, clash of spears,
 And victor-shouts were heard, and wails
 of widows' tears.

'Twas then, the second Henry's band,
 Thicken'd, O Mersey, o'er thy strand,
 Fraught with Ierne's doom :
 How many born but to obey !—
 Manhood's full prime, with veterans grey,
 And youth in earliest bloom ;—
 How much of life is given to death,
 To swell a conqueror's fame with sad, ex-
 piring breath.

O Liver-bird, hadst thou not flown,
 That victor voice had not been known,
 Triumphant on thy flood :
 Nor after-ages e'er had seen,
 That fierce besieger's vengeful mien,
 Who swell'd thy stream with blood !
 When Rupert's courser crush'd the slain,
 And feeble age implored, and mothers
 shriek'd in vain.

'Twas ere that direful day, a star
 Shone o'er the western waves afar,
 With hesitating light :
 New mountains then their summits
 rear'd,
 A world, a new born world appear'd,

Slow rising on the sight !
 In those vast regions of the west,
 Hadst thou, O Liver, built thy close-seclu-
 ded nest ?

Ah, no !—not thee, Tlascala knew,
 Not the soft children of Peru,
 Not Hayti's listless race,—
 Nor yet Bahama's flowery isles,
 Nor northern Indians who, with wiles,
 Delight their foe to trace ;—
 These knew thee not, or thou hadst fled,
 Soon as his sanguine sails the greedy bigot
 spread.

Yet when the gentler arts were seen,
 And Commerce rose, the Ocean's queen,
 And sought thy Mersey's shore ;
 Hadst thou revisited this strand,
 Peace, who sustains just commerce' hand,
 Had blest the merchants' store :—
 Now droops that hand, and commerce
 pale,
 Laments her wasting wealth, and unextend-
 ed sail !

Return, O Liver !—Freedom's bird !
 Shall aught to Freedom be prefer'd
 On this thy native flood ?
 Return! the groans of trade-borne slaves
 Have ceased along the tropic waves—
 Ceas'd hath the gain of blood !
 And war, at thy return, shall cease,
 And man again rejoice in Freedom and
 in Peace. N.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

IN the summer of 1809, a Russian officer of the name Hedenstroem, discovered a land in the Frozen Ocean, which he named New Siberia. The part he explored he calls the coast of St. Nicholas. Both natural history and geography will be enriched by this discovery.

The interment of Christ, pointed in fresco by Daniel de Volterra, has been removed from the wall of the church of the trinity, on the mount at Rome and transferred to a canvas, by Palmaroli. It is to be carried to Paris.

At a meeting of the Italian academy in January, 1810, a method of preventing the effect of Congrevè's rockets was described by Mons. Hess, of Zurich.

Tobacco being scarcely to be obtained in Norway, the dried leaves of the cherry-tree are employed there as a substitute, and are said to answer the purpose completely.

A new mode of making phosphorus in the large way, has been lately adopted by Mons. Curadau, of Paris. He mixes one hundred parts of calcined bones, thirty of potash,

twenty of sulphur, and fifteen of vegetable charcoal, and distils the mixture in a stone retort by a strong heat. The phosphorus comes over in general, a little contaminated with sulphur; but, as a mixture of this substance is requisite in making phosphoric matches, it is equally good for this purpose.

A musician of Avallon, in France, has discovered a method of imparting to all kinds of wind instruments made of wood that perfection of tone, which is not usually acquired but by several years constant use; and also of rendering this perfection permanent, which it is not in common.

A French manufacturer of screws, who asserts that he makes them of superior quality to any that come from England, recommends them strongly for fastening the soles of boots and shoes. He asserts, that they occasion a saving of three fourths, from the great durability of the shoes; and that their heads imbed themselves in the leather, so as to make no noise in walking.

Mons. Alphonsus Wee, of Paris, professes to have discovered a vegetable fluid ink, which never lets fall any sediment, or loses in the slightest degree its fluidity; never occasions iron moulds, or injures linen or clothes that may be soiled with it; and never becomes yellow by age. Sonnini says he has long used it, and that it really possesses all these valuable qualities.

Augsburg and its neighbourhood have long been celebrated for their beer. This is said to be owing to their putting into every cask a small bag of the root of avens, or herb bennet.

Last May, the Emperor Napoleon published a decree, by which he offers a reward of one million of francs (near forty thousand guineas) to the inventor of the best machine for

spinning flax, of whatever country. The time for the invention is not limited.

The celebrated chemist, Professor Proust, having extracted from the juice of grapes a concrete sugar; and Mons. Fouques having found means of whitening it, and giving it the colour and solidity, though not the sparkling appearance, of sugar from the cane; a reward of 100,000 francs, (near four thousand guineas) has been conferred on the former, and of 40,000 francs (near fifteen hundred guineas) on the latter. This improvement is no doubt of considerable importance in the present state of France; but the French themselves confess, that two pounds and a quarter of grape sugar will not go farther than one pound of that from the cane.

The free society of arts of the department of the Sarthe has offered prizes for the cultivation of Jerusalem artichokes and mangel wurzel, not less than an acre of each. The Jerusalem artichoke is said to be particularly advantageous as winter food for sheep of the Merino breed. They are best given in the proportion of two pounds to one of dry fodder. The produce of a field that would feed a thousand sheep would not feed more than three hundred if cultivated with lucerne. Cows, hogs, and horses, eat the root as well as sheep. The stocks are good fuel when dry, or may be given to cattle when green. The plant is liable to no injury from drought or frost, from insect or disease.

A very promising prospectus was announced the beginning of last year, at Paris, of an "Instructive collection of all the theoretical and practical truths hitherto discovered in natural history, natural philosophy, chemistry, physic, surgery, agriculture, arts, trades, and domestic economy, subjected to fresh

examinations, verified by new observations, and confirmed by new experiments." With this work are to be given upwards of a hundred and fifty thousand plates, many of them coloured, representing with accuracy all the mineral substances that can be delineated, all known plants and animals, all the machines, inventions, instruments, and tools hitherto contrived, either in France or other countries, and portraits of persons who have distinguished themselves in the arts or sciences. It is to be the joint work of a great number of literary men and artists of the various parts of Europe; and is to be composed in four separate languages, French, English, Italian, and German, by new methods, the object of which is to render its execution equally prompt and perfect, and to enable persons of the smallest fortunes to become masters of this useful collection at a trifling expense.

A second volume of the *Entomologie Helvétique*, the first of which was published in 1798, by Mons. de Clairville, has appeared.

Two volumes of the *Medical Consultations* of P. J. Barthez, Consulting Physician to Bonaparte, have been published since his death. The subjects are forty.

Under the suspicious title of *Studies on the Theory of the Future, or Considerations on the Marvels and Myteries of Nature*, with respect to Man's future Destiny, have been published at Paris, two volumes of metaphysics, which have a great deal of merit.

A *History of the Revolutions of Persia* during the eighteenth century, preceded by a brief account of the most remarkable events in that Empire from its foundation, by Cyrus, by Ch. Picault, is said to be a good work.

A *History of the American War of Independence*, by Mr. C. Botta, in 4 vols. 8vo. is much commended

for its style, and for its impartiality. The author has certainly much advantage in belonging to none of the nations engaged in that war; but how far his work may be affected by its issuing from a Parisian press we know not.

In the memoirs of the royal academy of sciences of Munich for 1808, are some valuable papers. Among these may be noticed an *Essay on the Moral Education of the Greeks*, by Mons. Frederick Jakobs. The author ascribes to the Greeks a great superiority to the moderns for the morality of their conduct; and observing, that their system of education had an eminently moral tendency, he examines the sources from which their youth imbibed their moral principles, and the means by which they cherished and matured the sentiments of their early education.

A fossil in the vicinity of Erding, in Bavaria, has been discovered by Commandant Petzl. This fossil, known by the name of *alm* or *alben*, is in thick strata, under a thin coat of mould; and if the ground be ploughed too deep, so as to mix this with the mould, it will be several years before it will produce a good crop. From the examination of Mons. Petzl it appears to be a calcareous carbonat, which he would place between fossil meal and chalk, and considers as a true calcareous tufa in a state of efflorescence. (It would be strange however, if a pure carbonat of lime should be thus injurious. From the discovery of Mr. Tennant we should presume, that it is contaminated with magnesia; and we hope it will be more accurately examined by some abler chemist.) Mons. Petzl has also discovered the radiated sulphat of barytes, or Bolognian spar, in some beds of marle, near Amberg.

On the direction and inclination of the strata of the primitive mountains in the north of Europe,

by Mons. J. F. L. Haussmann, the observations of the author in Norway and Sweden tend to confirm the theory of Mons. von Humbolt.

To detect the insufficiency and uncertainty of the process proposed by Mons. Vauquelin, for decomposing brass, or other compounds of copper and zinc, in the humid way, by Dr. C. F. Buckholz. The Dr. having to analyse a sulphat of zinc containing copper, attempted it by immersing a slip of zinc in a solution of the sulphat. The zinc however, instead of precipitating the copper in the metallic state, acquired a coating of a blackish friable substance, which when separated, dried with blotting paper, and rubbed with anagate, had the colour and brightness of brass.

Mons. Carnot has composed, by imperial command, for the instruction of the pupils of the corps of engineers, a work on the defence of fortified places; important for the principles laid down, and the manner in which they are illustrated by examples from ancient and modern history, concluding with the admirable conduct of Massena during the blockade of Genoa. He concludes with observing, that a good garrison, in a place fortified in the modern mode, may defend itself against an army of ten times its number, as long as it has ammunition and provision, and finally defeat it, or destroy it entirely, if it persist in its attacks. In an additional memoir, he strongly inculcates a new mode of firing. Men firing horizontally over a parapet, are considerably exposed, and most of their balls are lost in the enemy's works. If, on the contrary, they fired at an angle of forty-five degrees, they might be completely under shelter, and would do more execution. From the establishment of the third parallel, when this mode

of firing becomes applicable, to the opening a breach, at least ten days must elapse, and sometimes twenty or thirty: supposing only ten, and calculating at the lowest the effect of six howitzers loaded with musket balls, and thus fired, he reckons upon twenty-thousand men being killed or wounded by them. And he has before advanced, apparently with much justice, that in the defence of a breach, more may be done to check, discourage, and destroy the besiegers, than at any other period. The mode of firing here recommended, now makes a part of the exercises in the schools of artillery and engineers.

Mons. Maximus de Choiseul Daillecourt concludes his work, on the Influence of the Croisades on the State of the people of Europe, which obtained the prize from the French Institute, and is printed in one vol. 8vo., in the following terms:—"Such have been the happy effects of the Croisades on one hand, and their injurious consequences on the other. If we be required to weigh in an accurate balance these opposite results, in order to solve a question long agitated in vain, namely, were the Croisades more beneficial than injurious to mankind?—we would answer, the permanent good produced by these expeditions, overbalances the evils they brought on those, who devoted themselves to their pursuit; evils, the severest of which are common to war in general. Do not these people, among whom the eruptions of volcanoes sometimes spread terror and devastation, gather rich harvests from the fields fertilized by those whirlwinds of ashes, which compensate their transient mischiefs by a lasting fecundity? If we reflect on the hostilities and robberies that ravaged Europe, before the trumpet of the Croisades was heard; if we recollect

the just alarms of Christendom, threatened with subjection to the yoke of the Turks; assuredly we shall be permitted to repeat the words of a writer, who lived in the time of the Croisades, and seems to have anticipated the judgment of posterity on the holy wars: "They are rash, who condemn a novelty, necessary to a world bending under the weight of years, and on the verge of perishing from old age.*"

The indefatigable Madame de Genlis has lately published a small volume, entitled, *Mythological Arabesques, or the Attributes of all the Fabulous Divinities*, in 54 plates: with a history of the false gods, and their worship, and an essay on mythology in general, and on the influence which paganism must have had on the character, manners, and literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Some of the attributes are not to be commended for their accuracy, though well adapted to please the eye: but the work has the merit of being unexceptionable as a school-book for ladies, for which it is intended. There is an edition on wove paper, with coloured plates. This lady has likewise composed an *Historical and Literary Botany*, containing all the *Anecdotes and Superstitions* relating to flowers, that are mentioned in sacred or profane history, with accounts of some singular plants, those named after celebrated persons, and those employed in the religious worship or civil ceremonies of various nations and savages, with the devices, proverbs, &c., to which plants have given rise: with a novel, entitled, *Flowers*, or the artists. This forms one 8vo. volume. Another in three volumes, 8vo., is entitled, "*The Country House*," intended for the education of youth,

or *Return of a Family of Emigrants to France*; in which will be found every instruction necessary for building a country-house, furnishing it, and fitting up a chapel, library, laboratory, collection of natural history, botanical garden, &c.; with every particular respecting the building of a farm-house, domestic economy, and every branch of agriculture. To this work also is subjoined a novel, founded on the real history of a descendant of one of the oldest families, who at the beginning of the Revolution settled on a farm near Boston, and now holds one of the principal places under the French government.

The late Mons. Paignon Dijonval had made one of the most complete collections of prints and drawings in Europe; having employed the surplus of an ample fortune for this purpose from the age of 16 to that of 84. They were all mounted, bordered, covered with gauze-paper, pasted down on one edge, and carefully arranged in port-folios. His grandson, the present possessor, Mons. Morel de Vindé has now published a descriptive catalogue of them, with two indices, one of painters, the other of engravers. It appears too, that he was willing to part with the collection, if he could meet with a proper offer for the whole, from one who would be likely to keep it together.

Mons. J. B. Salgues has composed a curious, instructive, and amusing companion to Brown's *Vulgar Errors*, under the title of *Errors and Prejudices diffused among mankind* (*dans la société*).

Mons. J. J. Victoria-Fabre has published a literary picture of the 18th century, or a history of the great writers of that century, and the progress of the human mind in France; to which is subjoined, an eulogium of la Bruyère; with notes

* *Cohradus à Liechtenaw, Chronicon, ad an. 1099.*

and dissertations. These two works obtained the prizes of eloquence from the French Institute last year. The first of them gives French literature its full share of credit for every improvement that took place in any part of Europe.

A vein of tin ore, in the state of crystalized oxide, has lately been discovered in France. It has been analysed by Vauquelin, who obtained from it tin of excellent quality, and it is supposed, that it will be worth working.

DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

Specification of the patent granted to Peter Durand, of Hoxton-square, Middlesex, merchant; for a method of preserving animal-food, vegetable-food, and other perishable articles, a long time from perishing or becoming useless. Communicated to him by a person residing abroad.

Dated August, 25th, 1810.

TO all whom these presents shall come, &c. Now KNOW YE, that in compliance with the said proviso, I the said Peter Durand do hereby declare, that the nature of the said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are particularly described and ascertained as follow; that is to say:—First, I place and enclose the said food or articles in bottles, or other vessels of glass, pottery, tin, or other metals, or fit materials. And I do close the aperture of such containing vessels, so as completely to cut off and exclude all communication with the external air; and as to the method of closing, I do avail myself of the usual means of corking, wiring, cutting, or cementing: and in large vessels, I make use of corks, formed of pieces glued together, in such a manner as that the pores of that substance shall be in a cross direction with regard to the aperture into which such corks are to be driven. And I do also, in

such vessels as may admit of or require the same, make use of stoppers, fitted or ground with emery or screw caps, with or without a ring of leather, or other soft substance between the faces of closure, and also of cocks or cross plugs, or covers of leather, cloth, parchment, bladder, and the like.

Secondly, When the vessels have been thus charged and well closed, I do place them in a boiler, each separately surrounded with straw, or wrapped in coarse cloth, or otherwise defended from striking against each other. And I fill the said boiler, so as to cover the vessels with cold water, which I gradually heat to boiling, and continue the ebullition for a certain time, which must depend upon the nature of the substances included in the vessels, and the size of the said vessels, and other obvious circumstances, which will be easily apprehended by the operator, without farther instruction.

Vegetable substances are to be put into the vessel in the raw or crude state, and animal substances partly or half-cooked, although these may also be put in raw.

The food, or other articles thus prepared, may be kept for a very long time in a state fit for use, care being taken that the vessel shall